



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

NDRRMC ADVISORY

TO : CHAIRPERSON, RDRRMC/OCDRO V, VI, and VII
FROM : Executive Director, NDRRMC and Administrator, OCD
SUBJECT : Alert Status and Activity of Mayon and Kanlaon Volcanoes
DATE : 11 March 2019, 8:00 AM

Source: DOST-PHIVOLCS

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. ALERT STATUS OF MAYON VOLCANO

Mayon Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded one (1) volcanic earthquake and one (1) rockfall event during the 24-hour observation period. **Moderate emission of white steam-laden plumes was observed creeping downslope around early morning but was observed to rise up to 500 meters above the summit before drifting west-southwest and west-northwest from the late morning to noon** was observed. Fair crater glow from the summit could be observed at night. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 988 tonnes/day on 7 March 2019. Precise leveling data obtained on 25 January-03 February 2019 indicate a slight deflation of the edifice relative to 08-13 December 2018. However, continuous GPS and electronic tilt data show inflation of the mid-slopes since June 2018.

Alert Level 2 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that Mayon is at a moderate level of unrest. DOST-PHIVOLCS reminds the public that sudden explosions, lava collapses, pyroclastic density currents or PDCs and ashfall can still occur and threaten areas in the upper to middle slopes of Mayon. DOST-PHIVOLCS recommends that entry into the six kilometer-radius Permanent Danger Zone or PDZ and a precautionary seven kilometer-radius Extended Danger Zone or EDZ in the south-southwest to east-northeast sector, stretching from Anoling, Camalig to Sta. Misericordia, Sto. Domingo must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDCs and ashfall. Active stream/river channels and those identified as perennially lahar-prone areas on all sectors of the volcano should also be avoided especially during extreme weather conditions when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts.

B. ALERT STATUS OF KANLAON VOLCANO

Kanlaon Volcano's seismic monitoring network recorded three (3) volcanic earthquakes during the past 24 hours. Wispy emission of steam-laden plumes was observed. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 116 tonnes/day on 27 February

2019. Ground deformation data from latest continuous GPS measurements showed no significant surface deformation.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status prevails over Kanlaon Volcano, which means that it is currently in a state of unrest probably driven by hydrothermal processes that could generate steam driven or phreatic eruptions. The local government units and the public are reminded to avoid entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) due to perennial hazards of rockfalls, avalanches, sudden outgassing and steam-driven or phreatic eruption at the summit area. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejecta from any sudden phreatic eruption can be hazardous to aircraft. DOST-PHIVOLCS is closely monitoring Kanlaon Volcano's activity and any new development will be relayed to all concerned.

Ensure the dissemination of this NDRRMC Advisory to the local DRRMCs, TV, and radio stations in your AOR, for their information, reference and guidance.

Submit report on actions taken thereof.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRPERSON, NDRRMC:


UNDERSECRETARY RICARDO B JALAD
Executive Director, NDRRMC and
Administrator, OCD